



ITW

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of
Gersh Korsinsky et al..
Application No. 10/672,567
Filed: September 29, 2003
For: ALTERATED COPIES

HONORABLE JOHN DOLL, ACTING COMMISSIONER FOR
PATENTS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK
OFFICE

November 5, 2005

PETITION TO WITHDRAW THE HOLDING OF ABANDONMENT

STATEMENT 1

1. This is a Request for withdrawal of final rejection in response to the final Rejection of the Office Action date mailed: 09/15/2005.
2. This is not an appealable matter, but rather this is mishandling of processing of the patent application matters that Applicant believes should be decided by the Commissioner.
3. The Applicant respectfully request that the Commissioner entertain this petition and withdrawal the final rejection by the mishandling of the patent application as more fully set forth below.
4. The Applicant requests that all materials delivered to the Office from the original filed application No.10/672/567 to be entered because the present materials contains the subject matters of the original filed application and no new matters was added.

5. The Applicant requests allowing all claims that supported by the materials delivered to the Patent Office.
6. The set of drawings submitted on November 19, 2004, must be accepted the drawings was requested by the Examiner and are submitted to overcome of the Examiner's objections.
7. The specification submitted on November 19, 2004, must be accepted the specification was requested by the Examiner and submitted to overcome of the Examiner's objections.

STATEMENT 2

1. In re Application of Gersh Korsinsky et al. Application No. 10/672/2003 for ALTEETED COPIES. Filed September 29, 2003.
2. Responsive to Office Communication mailed date 09/24/2004 filed on November 19, 2004.
3. Invention Publication date: March 31, 2005.
4. The Application was abandoned date mailed:04/05/2005 in view of Applicant's failure to timely file a proper reply to the Office letter mailed on 24 September, 2004.
5. Decision on Petition to withdraw the holding of Abandonment, filed in the US Patent and Trademark Office on April 18, 2005.
6. Examiner's Responsive to the Petition to withdraw the holding of Abandonment, filed on 18 April, 2005 which is GRANTED, as an OFFICE FINAL ACTION status that the Claims are rejected, and the specification is objected, and the drawing (s) are objected.(see EX. A)
7. Examiner mislead that the Claims, and Specification, and the drawings filed on April 18, 2005, which is the true the corrected claims, and the corrected specification, and corrected drawings was filed on November 19,2004 as a response to the Office action date mailed :09/24/2004.(see EX.A)
8. Examiner mislead that the drawings do not correspond to he description given in the specification.(see Communication filed November 19,2004.
9. Examiner mislead that the lack of an explanation of what Applicant's invention is, makes it impossible to understand what Applicant's invention is, when the invention is already on March 31,2005 was published for public response from ordinary public understanding.(see EX. B).

10. Examiner mislead that claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention and the Examiner does not know what Applicants have invented when the invention is already on March 31 ,2005 was published for public response from ordinary public understanding (see EX.B).

COMPLAINTS

1. The Examiner's actions are lacked any relation to the subject matters of the invention, evidencing that the Examiner failed to properly analyze and consider the claim in the invention.
2. The Examiner failed to provide the applicant with concrete advice and direction to make a proper response since the Examiner failed to identify specific deficiencies in need of correction relevant to this invention.
3. The Examiner did not consider the written materials and drawings previous delivered to the Office which contain the subject matters of the original filed application or the specification in part when rejecting the application on the basis lack of materials for understanding or broadness of claims.
4. The Examiner misled the applicant by advising him to appeal of non appellate matters , which is a base for an automatic lose of appeal based on technicality reasons and thus the lose of the appeal fees which very costly for a small independent inventor.
5. The Examiner failed to give applicant any meaningful direction properly filling this invention, rather examiner's actions confused and mislead the applicant which as consequence resulted in the final rejection.

THEREFORE, these requested for review of Examiner's actions date mailed: 09/15/2005, requesting the Commissioner to invoke his supervisory authority and withdraw the finality of the final Office action date mailed :09/15/2005 which is based on not addresses consistent compliance with binding of US Supreme Court, US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuits and its predecessor courts ,and as well failure by PTO to follow MPEP Guidelines.

Fact 1. Consequently, failure by PTO personnel to present evidence why applicant was not in possession of the invention as now claimed. Vas-Cath, Inc., 935 F2d at 1563-64, 19 USPQ 2d at 1117.

Fact 2. The examiner has the initial burden, but failure of presenting evidence why, a person skilled art not would not recognize that the written description of the invention provides support for the claims, which is there a strong presumption that an adequate written description of claimed invention is present in the application as filed, and not supported in the original disclosure for the newly added or amended claims. Wertheim 541, F2d at 262, 191 USPQ at 96.

Fact 3. Consequently, rejection of an original claim for lack of written description is not rare. In re Smith, 458 F2d 1389, 1395, 173, USPQ 679,683(CCPA 1972)

Fact 4. Each claim was not separately analyzed and given its broadest reasonable interpretation in light of and consistent with the written description.

In re Morris, 127 F.3d 1048, 1053-54,44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027(Fed. Cir.1997)

Fact 5. The entire claims not considered, including language that expressly recited subject matter, alone or in combination with un-recited subject matter. Genentech, Inc.v. Chiron Corp., 112 F 3d 495, 501, 42 USPQ 2d 1608, 1613(Fed. Cir1997.

Fact 6. The entire claims not considered, including language is a term of art which means that the named elements or functions are essential, but other elements or functions may be added and still form a construct within the scope of the claim. And applying prior art under USC 102,and 103, absent a clear indication in the specification or claims of what the basic and novel characteristics actually are , “consisting essentially of” will be construed as equivalent to “comprising”. Ex parte Davis, 80 USPQ 448, 450 (Bd. App.1948). PPG Industries v. Guardian Industries, 156 F3d 1351, 1354, 48 USPQ 2d 1351,1353 – 54 (Fed Cir 1998)

Fact 7. The claims rejected without evaluating each claim to determine the sufficient structures, acts, or functions are recited to make clear the scope and meaning of the claims to gain an understanding of what the inventors actually invented and intended to encompass by the claim.

Bell, et. v. Vitalink, et.55 F3d 615, 620, 34 USPQ2d 1816, 1820 (Fed. Cir. 1995). Corning Glass Works v. Sumitomo Elec. 8868 F2d 1251,1257, 9 USPQ2d 1962, 1966(Fed. Cir. 1989).

Fact 8. The absence of same definitions or details for well-established terms or procedures was the basis of a rejection under 35 USC 112 , para. 1,for lack of adequate written description.

Fact 9 The Entire Application was not reviewed to Understand How Applicant Provides Support for the Claimed invention Including Each Element and /or step, function, etc.

Compare Rasmussen,650 F2d at 1215, 211 USPQ at 327.

Amgen,Inc. v. Chugai Pharm.Co. 927 F2d 1200, 1206, 18 USPQ2d 1016,1021 (Fed. Cir. 1991.

Wang Lab. V. Toshiba Cor.993 f2d 858,865, 26 USPQ2d 1767,1774 (Fed. Cir.1993). Hybritech,Inc. v. Monoclonal ,et,Inc. 802 F2d 1367, 1379-80,231 USPQ81,90 (Fed. Cir.1986).

Fact 10. The examiner not presented evidence or reasons why a person skilled in the art would not recognize that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention showed that the inventor constructed an embodiment or performed a process that met all the limitations of claim and determined the invention would work for its intended purpose.

Fact 11. Consequently, failure by PTO personnel to present evidence why applicant not in possession of the invention by shown possession in many ways as following:

- (a) by describing an actual reduction to practice of claimed invention;
- (b) by showing depiction of the invention in detailed drawings which permit a person skilled in art to clearly recognize that applicant that applicant had possession of the claimed invention;
- (c) by adequate written description of the invention may be shown by any description of sufficient, relevant, identifying characteristics so long as a person skilled in the art would recognize that inventor had possession of the claimed invention.
Purdue Pharma v. Foulding Inc. 230 F.3d 1320, 1323, 56 USPQ2d 1481, 1483 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Pfaff v. Wells Elec. 55 US at 66, 119 S Ct. at 311, 48 USPQ2d at 1646;
- (d) by specification that showing that the inventor constructed an embodiment or performed a process that met all the limitations of the claim and determined that the invention would work for its intended purpose;
Cooper v. Goldfarb, 154 F.3d 1321, 1327, 47 USPQ2d 1896, 1901 (Fed. Cir. 1998). UMC Elec. v. US 816, F.2d 647, 652, 2 USPQ2d 1465, 1468 (Fed. Cir. 1987)
- (d) by disclosure of drawings that are sufficiently detailed to show that applicant was in possession of the claimed invention as a whole .
Vas-Cath, 935 F.2d at 1565, 19 USPQ2d at 1118;
Wolfensperger, 302 F.2d 950, 133 USPQ537 (CCPA 1962) ;
Autogiro Co. of America v. US , 384 F.2d 391, 398, 155 USPQ 697, 703 (Ct. Cl. 1967).;
- (e) by the description need only describe that which is new or not conventional.
Hybritech v. Monoclonal Antibodies, 802 F.2d at 1384, 231 USPQ at 94;
Fonar Corp. V. General Elec. Co. 107 F.3d at 1549, 41 USPQ2d at 1805.;
- (f) by disclosure of sufficiently detailed ,relevant identifying characteristics, i.e., complete or partial structure, other physical , functional characteristics when coupled with a known or disclosed correlation between function and structure ,or some combination of such characteristics which provide evidence that applicant was in possession of the claimed invention . Enzo Biochem, 323 F.3d at 964, 63 USPQ 2d at 1613.;
- (g) by consider not only the original disclosure contained in the summary and detailed description of the invention portion of the specification, but also original claims, abstract, and drawings;
- (h) by a means –(or step-) plus-function claim limitation is adequately described if , the written description adequately links or associates adequately described particular or acts to the functions recited in a means –(or step-) plus-function claim limitation ; or it is clear based on the facts of the application that one skilled in the art would have known what structure or acts perform the function recited in a means-(or step-)plus-function limitation. “By regarding means- plus- function

recitations that are not, per se, challenged for being unclear." In re Noll, 545 F2d 141,149,191 USPQ 721, 727 (CCPA 1976), 65 Fed. Reg. 38510,,June 21, 2000

- (i) by what conventional or well known to one of ordinary skill in the art need not be disclosed in detail. Hybritech Inc. v. Monoclonal Antibodies, , 802 F2d at 1384, 231 USPQ at 94. Vas-Cath 935 F2d 1563,19 USPQ2d at 1116; Martin v. Johnson,454 F2d 746, 751,172 USPQ 391, 395 (CCPA 1972);
- (j) by a claim which is limited to a single disclosed embodiment , whereas a claim which encompasses two or more embodiments within the scope of the claim is analyzed as a claim drawn to a genus.
- (k) By ignoring a factual determination reached by considering a number of factors. Factors must be considered in determining whether there is sufficient evidence of possession include the level of skill and knowledge in the art, partial structure , physical properties, functional characteristics alone or coupled with a known or disclosed correlation between structure an function. Disclosure of any combination of such identifying characteristics that distinguish the claimed invention from other materials and would lead one of skill in the art to the conclusion that the applicant was in possession of the claimed inventions is sufficient. Eli Lilly, 119 F5d at 1568, 43 USPQ2d at 1406.

(l) by a written description question should not be raised for original claims even if the specification discloses only a method of making the invention and the function of the invention. Because disclosing a computerized communication processor capable of performing certain functions is sufficient to satisfy the requirement of section 112 , when one skilled in the relevant art would understand what is intended and known how to carry it out. In re Hayves Microcomputer Products, Inc. Patent Litigation, 982 F2d 1527, 1534-35, 25 USPQ2d 1241,1246 (Fed. Cir. 1992)

Fact 12. (a) The PTO's patentability determination failure under all the relevant statutory provisions of title 35 of US Code , including 35 USC 101, 112,1102 ,103, etc., and (should) review all proposed rejections and their bases to confirm their correctness, only then should any rejection be imposed in an Office action which was absolute violated. (b) The PTO actions should clearly communicate the findings, conclusions, and reasons which support them absolute violated. (c) The PTO actions should but not only refused offer helpful suggestions on how to overcome rejections but confused and mislead

Fact 13. The PTO's failure to considered that as follows: (a) A description as filed is presumed to be adequate unless or until sufficient evidence to the contrary was been not presented by the examiner to rebut the presumption. In. re Marzocchi,439 F2d 220,224,169 USPQ 367,370 (CCPA 1971). (b) The examiner, therefore, must have evident bases to challenge the adequacy of the written description (was not presented). (c) The examiner has the initial burden of presenting by preponderance of evidence why a person skilled in the art would not recognize the invention defined by the claims (was not presented). Wertheim, 541 F2d at 263,191 USPQ at 97.

Fact 14. In rejection each claim, the examiner's set forth findings should but not: (A)Identify the claim limitation at issue; and (B)Establish a PRIME FACIE CASE by providing evidences why a person skilled in the art would not have recognized that the inventor was in possession. A general allegation ("... in the art") is not sufficient to support a rejection for lack of adequate written description. And suggest amendments to the claims which can be supported by application's written description, being mindful of the prohibition against the new matter in the claims or description. Rasmussen, 650 F2d at 1214, 211 USPQ at326. Upon Reply by Applicant, before repeating any rejection for lack written description, was not reviewed the basis for rejection in view of the records as a whole, including amendments, arguments, and any evidence submitted by applicant. And was not was any respond to applicant's rebuttal arguments, and not was properly treated any further showings submitted by applicant in the reply. And relevent materials which must be thoroughly analyzed and discussed in the next Office action was absolutely ignored. In re Alton,76 F3d 1168, 1176, 37 USPQ 2d 1578, 1584 (Fed. Cir.1996).

Fact 15. The claims was (should not) been rejected and objected to on the ground of new matter. Rasmussen, 650 F2d 1212,211 USPQ 323(CCPA 1981)

Fact 16. The examiner should, but not evaluated each claim if sufficient structures, acts, or functions are recited to make clear the scope and meanings of the claim has the import the determination of whether recitations are structural limitations can be resolved only on review of the entirety of the application "to gain an understanding of what the inventors actually invented and intended to encompass by the claim". Bell Communic. Research, Inc. v. Vitalink, el., 55 F3d 615, 620, 34 USPQ2d 1816, 1820 (Fed. Circ.1995). Corning Glass, el., v. Sumitomo, el. , 868 F2d 1251, 1257, 9 USPQ2d 1962, 1966 (Fed. Cir.1989).

Fact 17. The absence of definitions or details for well- established terms or pocedures, such computerizing communication and /or electronic systems should not be the basis of rejection under 35 USC 12 for lack of adequate written description. Limitations may not, however, be imported into the claims from the specification

Fact 18. The examiner should, but not reviewed the claims and the entire specification, including specific embodiments, figures, and sequence listings, to understand how applicant provides support for the various features of the claimed invention. An element may be critical where those of skill in the art would require it to determine that applicant was in possession of the invention Rasmussen, 650 F2d at 1215,211 USPQ at 327. Amgen, Inc. v. Chugai,el. , 927F2d 1200,1200,1206,18 USPQ2d 1016,1021(Fed. Cir. 1991).

Fact 19. The examiner should, but not compared the scope of the claim with the scope of the description to determine whether applicant has demonstrated possession of the invention that conducted from the standpoint of one of skill in the computer

Communication art Wang Labs V. Toshiba ,el., 993 F2d 858, 865, 26 USPQ2d 1767,1774 (Fed. Cir.1993). Generally, there is an inverse correlation between the level of skill and knowledge in the art and the specificity of disclosure necessary to satisfy the written description requirement. Hybritech,Inc. v. Monolonal, el., 802 F2d 1367,1379-80,231 USPQ81,90 (Fed. Cir. 1986)

Fact 20. The examiner was absolutely wrong to rejection and objection the application by considering any providing information for overcoming the examiner's objections and rejections considering introducing new matter.

Fact 21. Assuming, was introducing new matters, which was not, the examiner should still consider the subject matter added to the claim in making rejections based on prior art since the new matter rejection may be overcome by applicant.

Fact 22. The examiner wrong considered any rephrasing or rewording as a constitute a new matter In re Anderson, 471 F2d 1237,176 USPQ 331(CCPA 1973).

. Fact 23. The examiner wrong considered any appropriated correction or clarifying which was required by the examiner, as a new matter was introduce. In re Oda, 443 2d 1200, 170 USPQ 268 (CCPA 1971).

Fact 24. The examiner rejected and objected the later amended to recite the function or advantage without introducing prohibited new matter. In re Reynolds, 443 F2d 384, 170 USPQ 94 (CCPA 1971); In re Smythe,480F2d1376,178 USPQ 279 (CCPA 1973).

Fact 25. The examiner should suggest corrections to antecedent problems but has failed brought to the attention of applicant and direct proper corrections.

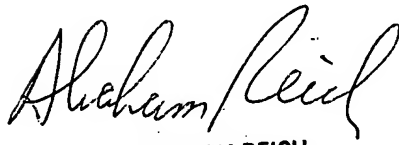
. Fact 26. The examiner should analyze whether the metes and bounds of the claim but simple rejected them and has failed brought to the attention of applicant and direct proper corrections.

Fact 27. The examiner has failed to provide evidences of the necessarily indefinite a claim term which has no antecedent basis in the disclosure.

Fact 28. The examiner rejections are contrary to the court states that the totality of all limitations of the claim and their interaction with each other must be considered to ascertain the inventor's contribution to the art. And that the claim at issue apprises one of ordinary skill in the art of its scope and, therefore, serves the notice function required by 35 USC 112.

Fact 29. The examiner has failed evaluated a functionally limitation and considered to attempt to define something by what it does, rather than by what it is (e.g., as evidenced by its specific functions), just like any other limitation of the claim, for what it fairly conveys to a person of ordinary skill in the pertinent at in context in which it is used.

Dated: Brooklyn New York
November 5, 2005



ABRAHAM REICH
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 24-4500780
Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires Dec. 31, 2005

ABRAHAM REICH
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 24-4500780
Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires Dec. 31, 2005

Respectfully Submitted ,



Gersh Korsinsky,
1236 49th Street, Apartment 4B,
Brooklyn New York 11219
Phone: (718) 435-1107



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

Gersh Korsinsky
1236 49th Street, Apt. 4B
Brooklyn, NY 11219

In re Application of
Gersh Korsinsky et al..
Application No. 10/672,567
Filed: September 29, 2003
For: ALTERED COPIES

: DECISION ON PETITION
: TO WITHDRAW THE
: HOLDING OF ABANDONMENT
:

This is a decision on the Petition to Withdraw the Holding of Abandonment, filed in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on April 18, 2005.

The petition is **GRANTED** in view of the following evidence of timely filing:

- ☐ Postcard receipt being dated _____.
- ☐ USPTO return facsimile receipt dated _____.
- ☐ Certificate of Mailing/Transmission signed on _____
and supported by a statement under 37 C.F.R. 1.8(b)(3).
- ☐ Hand Delivery Receipt of the specific documents submitted, dated _____.
- ☐ Certificate of Transmission of CPA under 37 C.F.R. 1.6 filed on _____.
- ☐ Express Mail Receipt under 37 C.F.R. 1.10 dated _____.
- ☒ Originally sent response, filed November 19, 2004.

This application is being forwarded to the Supervisory Legal Instruments Examiner for withdrawal of the abandonment and then to the examiner for prompt action.

SNM/js: 8/3/05

STEVEN N. MEYERS
SPECIAL PROGRAM EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600

US PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

PATENT APPLICATION FULL TEXT AND IMAGE DATABASE



(5347 of 5504)

United States Patent Application**20050066557****Kind Code****A1****Korsinsky, Gersh ; et al.****March 31, 2005**

Altered copies

Abstract

The alternation of a copy of antiques or coins that instance of being different from the Original.

Inventors: **Korsinsky, Gersh; (Brooklyn, NY) ; Korsinsky, Eduard; (Brooklyn, NY) ; Korsinsky, Michael; (Brooklyn, NY)**

Correspondence Name and Address: **GERSH KORSINSKY**
1236 49th STREET, APARTMENT 4B
BROOKLYN
NY
11219
US

Serial No.: **672567**

Series Code: **10**

Filed: **September 29, 2003**

U.S. Current Class:**40/27.5****U.S. Class at Publication:****040/027.5****Intern'l Class:****G09F 003/02**

Claims

We claim:

1. A copy of a real antiques or coins that altered that instance of being different from the original, suitable for distinguish the article from the original means.

Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention is related to religious articles, and/or historical articles, and/or memorial articles, and/or gift, etc. And more specifically to antiqueness and coins that qualified as a holy or historical values articles which were used them in religious ceremonies.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The disadvantages of the known holy antiqueness and coins are that they not complied with the religious requirements by placed image, or by material use for them or by weight values of them, etc. caused by the historical or other factors on the holy land.

[0003] Therefore, the holy antiqueness and coins were used a short time and then were abandoned from use in religious ceremonies as a holy article, so that the known holy antiqueness and coins are not suitable to use in religious ceremonies.

[0004] The known holy coins were mint in small numbers with large changes. Therefore, the coins and antiqueness were used only for collection trading and the government laws protected them for reproduction and copying.

[0005] Therefore, the production was impossible into difference government restrictions during the thousand years period. A drawback of the known holy antiqueness and coins is that they tend be as articles for collection only. However, the known antiqueness and coins will not solve the modern problems of use them as a holy article in religious ceremonies.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

[0006] It is an object of the present invention to altered the religious antiqueness and coins that suitable for religious ceremonies.

[0007] It is another object of the invention to altered the religious antiqueness and coins that comply with collections trading laws and copyrights laws.

[0008] Yet is another object of the invention to altered the holy antiqueness and coins to higher the holy values of them.

[0009] A future object of the invention is to alternate the holy antiqueness and coins to save the historical values of them.

[0010] Still another object of the invention is to alternate that save the identical image of them.

[0011] Yet is another object of the invention to alternate the holy antiqueness and coins that save the original type of production them.

[0012] It is object of the invention to alternate them that suitable for copyright protection.

[0013] The object of the invention is to alternate the holy antiqueness and coins that suitable to create a historical values of the Jerusalem and other holy places.

[0014] Yet another object of the invention is to alternate the holy antiqueness and coins that create serial values of them.

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0015] The FIG. 1-FIG. 7 shows the basic principles for designing alterations of copies of a real antiquaries and coins.

[0016] FIG. 1 shows the original of the coin "SHEKELS OF TYRE.

[0017] Shekels of Tyre;

[0018] Struck in Tyre

[0019] AR Shekel.

[0020] O: Laureate head of Melqarth r., wears lion skin knotted around neck.

[0021] R: Eagle standing left with right foot on prow of ship, palm branch over right shoulder, date and club are in field to left, a Phoenician letter between eagle's legs, in right field are letters or monogram; inscription, TYPOYIEPAI KAIAY.YAOY (of Tyre the holy and inviolable). The dates range from A (126-5 B.C.E.) to PZ (19-18 B.C.E.).

[0022] FIG. 2 shows an example of basic principles for designing alteration of a copy.

[0023] 1. Copy of a real coin "SHEKEL OF TYRE"

[0024] 2. The material of the copy is silver.

[0025] 3. A same image is removed by religion reason.

[0026] 4. Image in original Torah script.

[0027] 5. Image in original of the coins original script. sacred shekel

[0028] 6. Image in original Torah script.

[0029] 7. Image in original coin script. shekel is twenty geras

[0030] 8. Image in original Torah script

[0031] 9. Hebrew year of the original in Torah script.

[0032] 10. Hebrew year of the copy in Torah script.

[0033] 11. Hebrew year of the original in coin script.

[0034] 12. Hebrew year of the copy in coin script.

[0035] 13. The year of the original in coin script.

[0036] 14. The year of the copy in coin script.

[0037] 15. Image "SILVER" in coin language and script.

[0038] 16. "SERIAL NUMBER, PROBE, SILVER, WEIGHT IN GR." in understandable language and script.

[0039] 17. The year of the copy, patent No., "Struck in TYRE" of the original in understandable language.

[0040] 18. ETC.

[0041] FIG. 3 shows other example "HALF SHEKEL"

[0042] 1. Copy of a real coin "half shekel".

[0043] 2. The material of the copy is silver.

[0044] 3. A same image is removed by religion reason.

[0045] 4. Image in original Torah script. z,6

[0046] 5. Image in original of the coins original script. half shekel of the sacred shekel

[0047] 6. Image in original Torah script.

[0048] 7. Image in original coin script. shekel is twenty geras

[0049] 8. Image in original Torah script

[0050] 9. Hebrew year of the original in Torah script.

[0051] 10. Hebrew year of the copy in Torah script.

[0052] 11. Hebrew year of the original in coin script.

[0053] 12. Hebrew year of the copy in coin script.

[0054] 13. The year of the original in coin script.

[0055] 14. The year of the copy in coin script.

[0056] 15. Image "SILVER" in coin language and script.

[0057] 16. "SERIAL NUMBER, PROBE, SILVER, WEIGHT IN GR." in understandable language and script.

[0058] 17. The year of the copy, patent No., "Struck in TYRE" of the original in understandable

language.

[0059] 18. ETC.

[0060] FIG. 4 shows the principles for designing a new type of holy coins: "SHEKELS AND HALF SHEKELS".

[0061] Before the coins use to be pure weight scaled silver only. And for more accuracy Was used a "HALF SHEKEL as half from scaled one shekel. Therefore the present invention provides a pure silver weight scaled shekel standard weight which can be separated into two half of as shekels.

[0062] 1. "half shekel

[0063] 2. The material of the copy is silver.

[0064] 3. A same image is removed by religion reason.

[0065] 4. Image in original Torah script.

[0066] 5. Image in original of the coins original script. half shekel of the sacred shekel

[0067] 6. Image in original Torah script.

[0068] 7. Image in original coin script. shekel is twenty geras

[0069] 8. Image in original Torah script

[0070] 9. Hebrew year of the original in Torah script.

[0071] 10. Hebrew year of the copy in Torah script.

[0072] 11. Hebrew year of the original in coin script.

[0073] 12. Hebrew year of the copy in coin script.

[0074] 13. The year of the original in coin script.

[0075] 14. The year of the copy in coin script.

[0076] 15. Image "SILVER" in coin language and script.

[0077] 16. "SERIAL NUMBER, PROBE, SILVER, WEIGHT IN GR." in understandable language and script.

[0078] 17. The year of the copy, patent No., "Struck in TYRE" of the original in understandable language.

[0079] ETC.

[0080] . . . , every man shall give HASHEM an atonement for his soul .

[0081] . . . , This shall they give--everyone who passes through the census--a half shekel of the sacred shekel, the shekel is twenty geras, half a shekel as a portion to HASHEM.

[0082] . . . , shall give the portion of HASHEM . . . , to atone for your souls.

[0083] . . . You shall take the silver of the atonements from the Children of Israel and give it . . . ; and it shall be a remembrance before HASHEM for the Children of Israel, to atone for your souls."

[0084] FIG. 5 shows the basic principles for designing a new coin "SHEKEL" which is a pure silver scaled 20 GERAS weight disked that can be separate into any number of geras.

[0085] 1. "half shekel

[0086] 2. The material of the copy is silver.

[0087] 3. A same image is removed by religion reason.

[0088] 4. Image in original Torah script.

[0089] 5. Image in original of the coins original script. half shekel of the sacred shekel

[0090] 6. Image in original Torah script.

[0091] 7. Image in original coin script. shekel is twenty geras

[0092] 8. Image in original Torah script

[0093] 9. Hebrew year of the original in Torah script.

[0094] 10. Hebrew year of the copy in Torah script.

[0095] 11. Hebrew year of the original in coin script.

[0096] 12. Hebrew year of the copy in coin script.

[0097] 13. The year of the original in coin script.

[0098] 14. The year of the copy in coin script.

[0099] 15. Image "SILVER" in coin language and script.

[0100] 16. "SERIAL NUMBER, PROBE, SILVER, WEIGHT IN GR." in understandable language and script.

[0101] 17. The year of the copy patent No., "Struck in TYRE" of the original in understandable language.

[0102] 18. ETC.

[0103] . . . , every man shall give HASHEM an atonement for his soul

[0104] . . . , This shall they give--everyone who passes through the census--a half shekel of the sacred shekel, the shekel is twenty geras, half a shekel as a portion to HASHEM.

[0105] . . . , shall give the portion of HASHEM . . . , to atone for your souls.

[0106] . . . You shall lake the silver of the atonements from the Children of Israel and give it, . . . ; and it shall be a remembrance before HASHEM for the Children of Israel, to atone for your souls.

[0107] FIG. 6 shows the basic principles designing of alteration of a copy by placing the copy in center of a rim.

[0108] FIG. 7 shows a copy of a coin that alteration by any things. For an example alteration by any type of holes that make the copy distinguishable from original.

[0109] 1 A copy of original. 2 A Hole. 3 A Hole.

* * * * *





UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/672,567

09/29/2003

Gersh Korsinsky

8833

7590

09/15/2005

GERSH KORSINSKY
1236 49th STREET, APARTMENT 4B
BROOKLYN, NY 11219



EXAMINER

HOGE, GARY CHAPMAN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

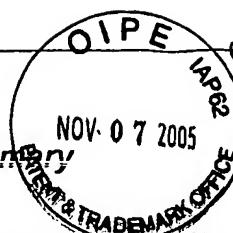
3611

DATE MAILED: 09/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

NOV-07 2005



Application No.

10/672,567

Applicant(s)

KORSINSKY ET AL.

Examiner

Gary C. Hoge

Art Unit

3611

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 April 2005 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings were received on April 18, 2005. These drawings are not approved because they do not correspond to the description given in the Specification that was also received on April 18, 2005.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to under 37 CFR 1.71, as being so incomprehensible as to preclude a reasonable search of the prior art by the examiner. For example, the following items are not understood: The application is not written in proper idiomatic English and is replete with grammatical errors too numerous to mention specifically. This, combined with the general lack of an explanation of what Applicant's invention is, makes it impossible to understand what Applicant's invention is.

Applicant is required to submit an amendment which clarifies the disclosure so that the examiner may make a proper comparison of the invention with the prior art.

Applicant should be careful not to introduce any new matter into the disclosure (i.e., matter which is not supported by the disclosure as originally filed).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as

Art Unit: 3611

the invention. The claims appear to be merely a list of definitions of words. They do not define an invention, and the Examiner still does not know what Applicants have invented.

Conclusion

4. This action is a **final rejection** and is intended to close the prosecution of this application. Applicant's reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to this action is limited either to an appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences or to an amendment complying with the requirements set forth below.

If applicant should desire to appeal any rejection made by the examiner, a Notice of Appeal must be filed within the period for reply identifying the rejected claim or claims appealed. The Notice of Appeal must be accompanied by the required appeal fee of \$250.

If applicant should desire to file an amendment, entry of a proposed amendment after final rejection cannot be made as a matter of right unless it merely cancels claims or complies with a formal requirement made earlier. Amendments touching the merits of the application which otherwise might not be proper may be admitted upon a showing a good and sufficient reasons why they are necessary and why they were not presented earlier.

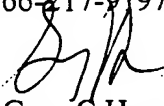
A reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to a final rejection must include the appeal from, or cancellation of, each rejected claim. The filing of an amendment after final rejection, whether or not it is entered, does not stop the running of the statutory period for reply to the final rejection unless the examiner holds the claims to be in condition for allowance. Accordingly, if a Notice of Appeal has not been filed properly within the period for reply, or any extension of this period obtained under either 37 CFR 1.136(a) or (b), the application will become abandoned.

Art Unit: 3611

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gary C. Hoge whose telephone number is (571) 272-6645. The examiner can normally be reached on 5-4-9.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lesley Morris can be reached on (571) 272-6651. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Gary C Hoge
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3611

gch